COMPLEX BUT EFFECTIVE, AND DIRECTED BY ONE MAN.

Commissories, Municipal Policemen, and Detectives Work Independently, but all I's. der the Prefect, Who Can Even Order Out the Troops-The Relations Between Of. ficers and People Are Purely Formal, From the New York Tribune, by the Kind Permission of the Editor.

The police service of Paris is a national, not a municipal service, and the system, compared with the American system, seems complicated; but its complexities are overcome by the centralization of authority, and the tendency is toward yet more marked centralization. In considering the Paris police force three things psculiar to France should be taken into account Fragmeni complicated organization and methods are inherited from various epochs of the old regime. As a natural result, the Paris police has found a large part of its employment In serving politically the national Government actually in power. The consequent subordina tion of all municipal machinery to the national Government brings about complications which have their place and even their use in the high-

ly centralized administration. Under the old regime the Provost of the city repressed disorder by the troops, horse and foot,

Under the old regime the Provost of the city repressed disorder by the troops, horse and foot, under his command, while citizens elected from each parish were supposed to be "commissaries" for the maintenance of order. Louis XIV. modified the system by placing both these divisions of the police service under his own Lieutenant-General. This office was in turn suppressed after the taking of the Bastile; but even the revolution did not think it prudent to allow Paris to govern itself. The administration of the city has ever since been confined to the Prefect of the Department of the Soins, who is equivalently Mayor, but is named by the national Government, the police, who is equivalently Mayor, but is named by the national Government, the prefect of Police, who is also named by the President of the whole country, is attached to the Ministry of the interior.

As to the political service of the Paris police to the actual Government, the police guarded Louis Philippe against conspiracies; it prolonged the second empire by a chronic "provocation" of incidents that diverted public attention from the causes of discontent; and the time of the Boulangist agitation, if the police is the pight preceding the resignation of the Casimir-Perior.

As to the political service of the Paris police is not reduced in the resignation of the Perior of the Casimir-Perior. The administration of the Perior of the Perior of the Casimir-Perior. The the President of the Perior of the Casimir-Perior. The the President of the Perior of the Casimir-Perior. The actual for the Perior of the Perior of the Perior of the Casimir-Perior. The politics review of the Perior of the Casimir-Perior. The the President of the Perior of the Casimir-Perior. The administration of the Casimir-Perior. The commissary of the commissary in the proposed the provided the prov of the capital had not been ready to the hand of Minister Constans. So late as the night preceding the resignation of M. Casimir-Périer, the appearance of the President of Police at the residence of the President of the Chamber of Deputies started the mild rumor of a coup d'état. But while the police may be active in the service of the national Administration, the Prefect of the Paris police is not reduced to the place of a Casimet functionary. He is appointed by the President, and Ministries may come and go and he is not affected by the changes.

THE PREFECT THE ABSOLUTE HEAD.

THE PREFECT THE ABSOLUTE HEAD. The PREFECT THE ABSOLUTE HEAD.

The one head and centre of the Paris police force is the Prefect. He is bound only by national laws and rules governing the police service. Parliament can touch him in the exercise of his office only by new legislation. He is properly susceptible to political influences only in the same measure as the President of the republic, from whom he helds office. So far from whom he helds office. So far from wishing to limit or divide this one-man power the public sentiment, with a strictly partisan exception, seems to be in favor of increasing it. It has been seriously proposed in Paritament, since the assassination of President Carnot, to place the Sireté Générale (general detective ser-



vice), whose director is now a mere functionary in the Cabinet of the Minister of the Interior, under the exclusive charge of the Paris Prefect of Police. This service, which must not be confounded with the Prefect's own detective force for the city itself, extends to all France, and has its chief use in the repression of political crimes, anarchy, or strikes accompanied by violence. It would place some 5,000 arents in the hands of the Prefect of the Paris police, who would thus wirtually become the Minister of Police for the whole country.

The exception to public sentiment in this regard comes from the Socialists, who constitute the majority in the Municipal Council of Paris. They demand that the city shall govern itself, and they protest that the police remains a possible political instrument in the hands of the party in power. As revolutionary socialism and its wicked brother, anarchy, are now the chief political dangers, this protest receives no effective hearing from the great bulk of the population.

The identification of the entire volice service.

dation, is identification of the entire police service the office of the Prefect is made in the law f. There stands everywhere the one sum-f designation. Prefecture de police. "The ecture of Folice is charged with the pre-on of crimes, midemeanors, and contra-Prefecture of Police is charged with the provention of crimes, misdemeanors, and contraventions of law, with the search after their authors, with looking to the execution of laws, or dinances, decrees, and regulations, with the protection of citizens in their persons and property, with the maintenance of order, with securing public health and safety and the respect due to good morals and public decency." (April 30, 1887). Finally, the Frefect can, in case of grave need, call out the troops at the military poet after consultation with the Military Governor of the city.

By an arrangement of the last few years, the

ernor of the city.

By an arrangement of the last few years, the Prefect of the Seine has taken over from the police the supervision of road works and sewers, the litensing of shopkeepers, the collection of certain taxes, and the like. But even here what is called the "concession," or grant for taking one's place in the business life of the city, can be given only after consultation with the Prefect of Police.

As to the two chief sets of officers on the police force, it is true that the "commissaires" are

the Prefect of Police.

As to the two chief sets of officers on the police force, it is true that the "commissaires" are named by the President after being accepted by the Minister of the interior, and the "officers of peace" are named directly by the Minister. But it is in the letter of the law that the names of the latter shall have been first proposed by the Prefect of Police, and the same holds good in practice for the former.

The hold which the Municipal Council once had over the nomination and retention of common policemen has been quietly but effectually cast off. By a decree of fully 28, 1893, the office of which of the municipal police" tone of the four great divisions of the service! was finally suppressed and replaced by a director, named by the Prefect of Police himself and immediately under his orders. At one time it was possible for the reports of the "controle," whose members check off the setual doines of this chief municipal, who was naturally open to this show a thing of the past.

The practical organization of the Paris police under its Prefect divides itself into four branches: The service in the Prefect's cablinet and division bureaus; the general service of central brigance, detectives, and control, which

branches: The service in the Prefect's cabinet and division bureaus; the general service of central brigades, detectives, and control which operates indiscriminately in all parts of the city and suburis under the Prefect's immediate direction; the municipal police proper, under the officers of the peace; and the commissaries of police. The two latter branches of the force are distributed according to the civil divisions of the city. In each of the Iwenty arondissements (wards) there is one officer of the peace with a separate police post is each of the four quarters of his arondissement. In each quarter there is a commissary with his separate office, except in ten of the outlying quarters, which have a commissary with his separate office, except in ten of the outlying quarters, which have a commissary between two. This division of the police is too through the city between two distinct to introduce of the service of the wardiants of the peace" municipal police, on the one hard and the commissaries on the other is the second essential result to be understood in appreciating

THE COUMISSAUV AND ITS DEVICE.

uniformed nor are his assistants. The commissary acts as a committing magistrate in regard to all persons arrested, who must be brought before him at the first possible moment. Except in grave cases he leaves them at provisional liberty; but his report, made up in part of the confessions he has extracted from them in the



GENDARMES.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.

street or at the post.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The municipal police, which divides up the service of the quarters with the commissariat, numbers 8,388 "agents." Under each officer of the peace, who is at the head or the arrondissement, there are three brigades, each of which is divided in turn into four anti-brigades, one for each quarter. Each of the latter is composed of two sub-brigadiers, having under them the number of ordinary policemen which is required by the service of the quarter. The quarter is divided into beats, and, as far as possible, the same policemen are stationed always at the same place.

The brigades are always in the daily service, which was originally counted at right hours for each, but which actually, for the individual, often reaches to ten. Frigade A is on duty from 1 to 6 in the morning, C from 6 to 11, B until 4 when A begins again, until 9, and then C until 1. To-morrow the distribution will be B, A, C, D, A. There are always policemen of the brigade in reserve at the post. Buring the night the men on the beats go two together.

There is also a night paired of policemen in civil dress for each quarter. The brigade is reserve at the post. Buring the night the men on the beats go two together.

There is also a night paired of police the post of the four posts of their arrondissement during the service of their brigade, go through the reports of the sub-brigadiers, who have sent out and received beach the men and made their own rounds of supervision.

The officer of the post, who is responsible for the woole service, visits each post at least one of the thorse. The horse soon got to be feed pics to the horse. The horse soon got to feed pics to the horse. The horse soon got to feed pics to the horse. The horse soon got to feed pics to the horse. The horse soon got to feed pics to the horse. The horse soon got to feed pics to the horse. The horse soon got to feed pics to the horse. The horse soon got to be feed pics to the horse.

reports of the sub-brigadiers, who have sent out and received beck the men and made their own rounds of supervision.

The officer of the peace, who is responsible for the whole service, visits each post at least once daily before 11 in the morning goes through each quarter during the day, and also has night rounds to make. He sees each of the four commissaries of his arrondissement before noon, and afterward reports in person to the oroper divisional commissary. There are four of there divisional commissary is the part of the police in the public street. They are chosen from among the ordinary commissaries of police; but they are under the authority of the director of municipal police.

The officer of the peace which is office by regular promotion. Secretaries of a commissary is an object of police. The officer of municipal police.

The officer of the peace obtains his office by regular promotion. Secretaries of a commissary is often chosen, but any brigadier or subbrigadier may present himself for examination and, if it, has a chance to secure the place.

The policemen are forbidden strictly while on duty, or in uniform, to enter any cafe or liony of the duty or in uniform, to enter any cafe or liony of the subport and the police of the police of the police of municipal police.

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The policemen are report is report is exert of the force of the murky waters of the bound of the more raises and currants and culter his beach, and wonk expectantly. He has a decided preference for mine pic, and the more raises a duty, or in uniform, to enter any cafe or liquor shop or any private house without, of arrec, being called on, when a report is exact from them. All reports have to be hand in in writing, and each policaman keeps he diarry. The men are not allowed to talk with each other or with passers by, except on business connected with their duty. These regulations are observed even during the late night service.

OFFICERS PUT SATAN BEHIND THEM. The policemen are forbidden to receive money

The policemen are forbidden to receive money. I have seen a policeman refuse the ten francs to which the common gratifude of a person be had befriended entitled him.

I may seen a policeman refuse the ten francs to which the common gratifude of a person be had befriended entitled him.

I might lose my place for taking it," he said. I am convinced that the exceptions to this practice are rare. This is the common opinion among the public, which the police could scarcely have won without deserving it.

The recent partial transference of the supervision of public women on the street from the detective service to the regular policemen has, in popular opinion, extinguished what was once thought to be a cause of financial peculation on a small scale. At present those women who, in accordance with the French law, are "soumises" or recognized legally for what they are, fail under the supervision of from ten to twelve municipal policemen in each arrondissement. These gardiens, who have a better salary than the old-time "agent" of morals, and are often men of family while he was a dublous bachelor, are thought to have clevated this necessary tranch of the service.

For the "insoumises"—those who have no police licenses and live alone, or two by two, in rooms rented in common apartment houses—there is still a special detective squat of seventeen men. Its efficiency may be doubted. It has sometimes made cruel mistakes out of undue zeal, which has resulted mere than once in the arrest of houset women obliged to be out alone on the streets at night. On the other hand, while the number of houses of prostitution constantly decrease in Paris, the number of hales women in its streets is becoming legion.

The licensing system has proved itself all but an utter failure in Paris, except, perhaps, by pre-



SERGEANT DE VILLE. venting the establishment of unlicensed houses. There is, therefore, little or no occasion for the There is, therefore, little or no oreasion for the police to exact money contributions in return for a protection of disorderly houses.

The same is to the said of fliquor selling, which fails under no special police regulation. Even to remain open after mininght satisfies a "night restaurant."

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEN. THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

The general service, as it is called in the necessary supplement of both commissariest and municipal police. It extends from the surveillance of strangers and lodding houses to that or the press and untille meetings, and of the paties itself, it comprises four central origades always ready to the hand of the Prefrent a fifth meanied with cabs and other we believe and a sixth for the markets. There is also a magnified with cabs and other well-best and a sixth for the markets. The continue are is by far the best known of the police authorities in his quarter. He is not vate inquiry for the needs of families or the interests of justice, for the supervison of race courses, of claudestine grambling houses, and the claus, often but a blind for grambling.

A final brigade for the "gravis" or lodging houses of Paris takes cognizance at all hours of the 12,000 persons the econocity of the 12,000 persons the econocity of the 12,000 persons whose names are found on their books. This applies to all who let furnished rooms in any way. It is desired by the law that the police should be able on any day to find where any man had his lodging in the city of the preceding hight, suppending that he grave his read mane.

All this is apart from the city detective service proper, which consists of 345 men under two committeelaries.

arree, archives are found the index records of In the archives are found the index records of every man who has limd inviting to do with politics as well as the complete reservis of criminals and all who have been tried and sentenced by courts. Every stranger passion at a months in Paris must leave each of his successive addresses to this inquistive set of records, which is at the service not only of the Profest and the courts, but of the country's raters as well. In regard to the practical efficiency of the Paris police service, while confidences on the real profession of the paris police service, online onlines seems to record rather than the there are not more policemen. Party paper acreate there are no represented than any other defect. Perhaps the most grounding is nearly along the installation registation of cabs darting past crowded street

PAY AND DESCRIPTING

corners.

PAY AND DISCIPLINE.

The career presented to candidates for the police service would seem to have few attractions—if it were not precisely a "service," with its permanence on condition of good behavior. Its chances of prometion, its incidental rewards of merit, and the final pension. The average wages, in the three grades of street believ, are only 100 frames 330 a month. There are many who receive only 1,400 frames a year, less than seventy-seven cents a day. In addition to this they receive only the informs which they wear while on service. The best paid commissaries receive but 31,400 a year.

Yet the dea of enering a public service, in order to reture on a settled pension after many years, is so familiar to the French mind that there is never a lack of candidates. In they are 1804 there were more than 6,000 applications for less than 300 vicanories.

The first qualification of the young man who aspire to enter the police force is what is called the "virgin record." All his civil papers and his certificate of military service must be in order, and the clork of the courts office of the arrondissement where he was born must certify that up to the month of application no judical seatence ever stood against him. He must be over twenty-one years of age and under thirty. He is examined paysically by the physician-inches for the service. This commission is made and write, and he undergoes before the proper commission a further examination is to his fitness for the service. This commission is made and write, and he undergoes before the proper commission a further examination is to his fitness for the service. This commission is made and write, and he undergoes before the proper commission a further examination is to his fitness for the service. This commission is made and of the patient of the free courts and the irrecurrent. It is been done the final choice among those who successfully pass these prefer largers is made directly by the Prefect of Police. Promotion, however, pore so along regular line.

successfully mass these preiminaries is made directly by the Prefect of Police. Promotion, however, goes on along regular lines.

The special training of the new policemen is carried on for three months at the Prefecture. All policemen have also a military drill daily at the part and nearly all baye had the training of regular soldiers. The discipline is not only rigorers, but they nee the whole of their time, even when off duty, to the service.

The punishments which a Farls, policeman may incur are graded as follows: Reprimand, withholding of salary, suspension, change of class, privation of grade, and, last of all, revocation. With this last punishment, of course, the pension for past service is lest.

The police watch over the respect due from the public to the least member of the police force is nover remitted on the part of the authorities. Any insulling greture or word, however light, is sure to bring the offender before the Court of Correctional Police for fine and perhaps imprisonment, urders he makes a speedy and direct appeal to the elemency of the Prefecture. Then some secretary may take the compilaint which has to pass through the Prefecture theory going to the Public Procedure, classes, that is, which will be heard of no more. This is especially the occasion when

CITY SPARROWS IN WINTER.

How the Hardy Little Seavengers Pare During the Cold Weather. The extraordinary hardiness of the English sparrows in New York received ample proof furing the recent cold snap. After their pleasant

social fashion, they have established little colonies in favored trees, and as these selected localities are quite numerously scattered all over the city, from the Battery to the Harlem River, one need not go far to find a post of observation. These colonies or tree settlements seldom contain more than a score of birds, and frequently not more than a dozen, and whatever may be the unwritten law that binds the small communities together, there is no doubt that it contains one with stringent provisions of exclusion directed against outsiders. So, too, whatever good qualities the sparrow may have, hospitality to strangers is certainly not one of them, and when by chance or under stress of weather, during the bitterest days, any outsider ventured into some other tree than his own, every member of the resident colony, no matter how occupied, would fly to his expulsion. The unanimity of would fly to his expulsion. The unanimity of the fighting sentiment in "repelling bearders" did not, however, prevent interneeline blekerings, and not even the severity of Thesday and Wednesday nights prevented the sparrows of Washington square from indulting in several lively little family scraps before retiring. On the other hand, when these trifling differences had been adjusted, the sparrows would adopt the very human method of keeping warm by huddling close tigether, always selecting some branch that placed them as much to the leeward of the storm as possible. Even on those coldest nights the birds did not seem to suffer much from the weather, and bright and early nost morning were out in the streets chattering and quarrelling and hunting for food. Now and then a bird would be seen all binched up like a little ball of brown feathers, but one only needed to take a step in its direction to see the feathers close tightly about the thick little body, and the sturdy wings be spread in quick flight to the home tree. When the heavy snow storm came most of the

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SARONY AND BAUR, CHUMS.

THE PRIENDSHIP OF THE ARTIST AND THE SCULPTOR.

Surong's Experience with Beenhardt-Baur. His Cats, and His Valet, Jacob-The Da-mon and Pythlas of the Art World,

If you walk much in Washington square, you have probably seen Theodore and Napoleon, Theodore is the white-bearded, white-haired, naro-shouldered man, with keen gray eyes behind great steel-rimmed glasses, slouch hat slightly askew, old-fashioned standing collar and now tie, and his hands thrust to the depths of his pockets. Napoleon is the little man with anapping black eyes and bungly chin whiskers. who keeps up with the long strides of his friend by bounding along upon his tiptoes like a mis-chievens youngster who has just burst out of the schoolroom, and he talks and gesticulates while Theodore shakes his head in carnest corroboustion. These two are comrates of a rare old type which suggests musty are and longstemeted clay pipes, and are just old enough to be real boys. They have been called the Damon and Pythus of the New York art world. Damon and Pythias were not firmer friends.

Napoleon Sarony used to pose people for photographs, but now he does little but draw pictures of the nucle. He is past threescore and ten-information being gained from reliable outsate sources and he has energy enough to dance a Highland fling and respond to a number of encores besides. Only in the loss of hearing does he feel himself a day beyond twenty-one. If he is engaged with a model, a battering ram would not make him come to the door. Otherwise he will call out in the voice of a drill sergreat for you to come in, and he will say: "I've net you somewhere, I am sure. Sit down and make yourself at home—on this side, so I can

is in a cheery and optimistic mood, but some-times he becomes cynical, and goes straightway to Theodore with his tale of woe. "Twenty-five dollars for a nude! Twenty-five dollars for a nude! Think of it! Theodore, think of it! A man acqually came into my studie this morning and offered me that!"

dollars for a nume. Think of it! Theodore, think of it! A man actually came has my studio this morning and offered me that!"

"And what did you say?" asks Theodore, his eyes twinkling.

"I called him all the names I could think of, all of the kinds of feed I could think of, and he got out as if he was followed by a million devils, it is exting worse and worse every day. I tell you art is going to the dogs."

Theodore's eye continue to twinkle. He says nothing, but goes to the spichoard. Then, "Here's to your very good health! And who cares?" Jamaica rum still has its charm for certain men. Long-stemmen pipes complete the measure of haptiness.

Mr. Baur is a hachelor, and his studio is in a veritable old rockery just senth of Washington square. Just now he is very busy with some figures for the new National Library in Washington. He was been in isermany, studied in Musick, and is three-sore years of age. His name is chalked on the outer door, which is after the meaner or the man, those who know him would say. If an earraved plate were given to him he probably would not put it un.

His value is a German, and quite earemark, able as his master. Sometimes Mr. Baur will say to him when he makes a mistake:

"You are a fool, Jacob, an irreleemable ass, Jacob."

"Mein Gett! I know it." Jacob will respond with charming frankness, "or else I wouldn't be working for yun." Whereupon Mr. Baur's temper will suddenly pass away, and he will amps heartily.

Ilesides Jacob, there are three well-fed cats

temper will suddenly pass away, and he will laugh heartly.

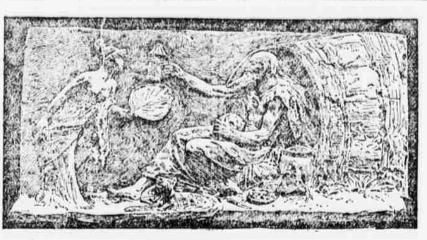
Heades Jacob, there are three well-fed cats who conduct them slves with an air of nompous propertorship. About once a week the sculptor deciarcs that they are all nuisances, and he must be rid of them. must be rid of them.

"Airlight, sir," savs Jacob; "Pil take them out and have them killed."

"Killed! Jacob, you're a monster. You'll come to some bad end if you don't mend your ways. If you touch a hair of those cats, Pil have you discharged."

Une day, while calling upon Mr. Baur, Joseph Jefferson discovered that he had lost a mart of the manuscript of his autobiography which he had brought with him. Jacob found it on the doorsten.

"You've saved my life," declared Mr. Jeffer-



hear you," Holding his ear trumpet in one hand, he will continue his work with the other, and nothing will interrupt him unless you uttersome talismanic word, like Bernhardt, for instance.

"Bernhardt!" he will cry out, making a sort of Tarantellan dance about the room. "Bernhardt! There is an artist for you! She has the divine touch! Born in her! Wonderful woman! Ah! I know her! I know her! She calls me 'Mon petit Napoleon." One minute I think she 'Mon petit Napoleon." One minute I think she 'Most of his recreation he gots by sketching in will tear my eyes out, and the next she pats me on the head and laughs! I have photographed

her! Ah! Many times! "Wonderful woman! I took the proofs to her hotel. She was not yet up. She sent down her maid to say she wanted the proofs, but she could not see me. Not much! 'No proofs without me,' I told her. I wanted to see what she would do and say when she saw them. Her curiosity overcame her. She consented. Ah! She was yet in bed. When she liked one she'd thrust it under the sheet and say, 'Good! Good for my little Napoleon!" When she didn't like one she'd herl it across the room and cry, 'Vite! Vils! Shame! Shame, little Napoleon! Won-derful woman! Wonderful! Wonderful!"

To appreciate the little man when he becomes eloquent about genius you must see him, as he is a mimic of extraordinary range. Watching him analyze a painting at an exhibition, with the use of the peculiar Saronian gestures, is one

of the love of being an artist. In nudes, in black and white, he occupies a bleh place, and, naturally, his greatest admirer is his sculptor friend, Theodore Baur. Sarony

South Carolina introduced a resolution in the

ernor of South Carolina, with the ultimate purpose of invalidating the election of Gov. Ben R.

Tillman to the Federal Senate by the South arolina Legislature as the successor of Senator

Butler himself, even as Mr. J. L. M. Irby had been

previously elected as a representative of the

Tillman faction, as the successor of Senster

Wade Hampton. When these two towers of

South Carolina's aristocracy fell there was a

terrible rumbling of the dry bones, and they are

still rumbling. It is a fight to the death between

the old and the new order of things; between the old Democratic party, which has been

dominated by the landed and money aristocracy

its overthrow by the Tillman Democracy, made

always been looked down upon and used and

abused by the aristocracy built upon slave con-

masquerade as the Farmers' Alliance party, but

it is simply a reaction from the old order, and as in

most reactions a great many excesses have been

committed by the victors smarting under the

ditions. For convenience the Tillman people

of the State from the Revolutionary period

warmed up," he says. To "warm him up" is one of the privileges of his friends.

Most of his recreation he gets by sketching in clay some imaginary historical scene of a humorous nature that will make even graybenries laugh. "Blogenes" Morning Caller is in his happiest vein and shows the touch of the old master who lives in seclusion with Jacob and his cats and cares less for dellars and cents than his independence. This merre little bud has heard about the crusty old gentleman who lived in a tub and who thought everybeaty in Athens was bad. Out of pure mischief she has tripped out to his habitation in the early morning to wish him the best returns of the day. His wrinkled old face shows semblance of a sarcustic smile as his lean arm holds out that immortal lantern, thinking to frighten her away as he laid frightened away all the honest men in the streets of the city, because they feared to be found out, probably. But she does not budge an inch. She leans forward a little further, winks at him, and wayes her fan gently as she says:

"Pooh, old Sourwit! Do you want any help in spring house cleaning? I'm not afraid of you, or your old lantern, either."

If the free lance among buildsonhers possessed any of the pumb of human humor, he burst into a roar of aughter, and if he could be as gailant as he was thismathropic, he confessed himself beaten in some sentiment like this:

"After exerching all A thens in vain to find an honest man, an honest woman has come to my very door." says of Baur: "He is a wonderful artist and the best fellow in the world, but he has no idea of money." And that is exactly what Baur says of Sarony. Usually "Mon petit Napoleon" that is exactly what Baur says of Sarony. Usually "Mon petit Napoleon" the back unit the scallator cried for mercy. "It's just wicked enough to be spacy," declared Napoleon. "Oh! you have a way; you have a way, Theodore."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S ELECTION LAWS. | fury he pulled down the pagan temple. That i is the most startling, and which has worked all the mischief The Election Machinery Which Senator Butof disfranchisement is 132 of the Revised Statler Has Arraigued Before the Country,

utes (Vol. 1., 1893), and reads as follows: CHARLESTON, Feb. 3 .- The old saying that "All electors of the State shall be registered; chickens will come home to roost was illustrated last week when Senator M. C. Butler of and no person shall be allowed to vote at any election hereafter to be held unless he shall have been heretofore registered in conformity with Federal Senate calling for an investigation into the requirements of chapter 8 of the General the election of Mr. Evans over Dr. Pope as Gov-Statutes of 1832 and acts amendatory thereof, or shall be registered as herein required."

No citizen of South Carolina who did not register in 1882, who was then eligible to vote, can ever nereafter register or vote. And even if he did register then and has lost his registration certificate, he cannot get it renewed and be eligible to vote if the supervisor of registration and his deputies decide that it shall not be renewed. This Board of Supervisors of Registration for each county have absolute control over the electors of the county, barring incidental appeal to the courts, if the citizen is disposed to make it. That thousands of the poor and ignorant never make it is matter of record. The election districts are named in the law, and when a voter moves into another district or county all he has to do is to apply to the supervisor for a certificate of transfer, and when he has presented this to the supervisor of the district or county into which he has moved, he becomes a voter at that point. To lose one's certificate of registration is tantamount to forfeiting one's right to vote.

mount to forfeiting one's right to vote.

Citizens coming of age after 1882 can register every two years thereafter on the first Monday of each month until the 1st of July preceding a general election. If a citizen is a minor upon the closing of the books, and will be of age when the election of the sunervisor always.

In the case of the city of Charleston, which is governed by a special law, it is required in section 157 that "in certificate of registration issued to any elector prior to Dec, 24, 1890, shall be good and valid to entitle such elector to vote in any state, Federal, or municipal election." It is said that one of the representatives of Charleston county is not a registered voter and cannot vote.

The whole matter of registration and voting, after distranchising everybodf who did not register under the law of 1882, is trovleed in a maze of red tape such as no ignorant voter could unraved. A man may have a registration certificate and his name be properly entered on the books and then be as unable to vote as if he were a wooden Indian.

The State and Federal elections are held at the same time, but the election boxes of each must be separated, as the managers of the siegenton shall decitie. The tickets eight in number, are to be of white paper, of an exace size, and must be so faided as to conceal what is written

THE REGISTERED MAIL. Precautions by Which the Post Office Transmits Militons Safely.

The banks transmit millions of dollars in bonds by registered mail every month, and the express companies millions in currency. The ther day a package of money was broken open in transit from San Francisco to New York. When it arrived here its contents were counted by an agent of the express company to which it was sent. Not a dollar was missing, although the package contained \$200,000 in greenbacks, There were nine other packages for the same company in this mail, the entire remittance gold and silver are also transported, principally for the Government for the liquidation money-order obligation's and in payment for stamps. All the money for these purposes goes through the registry division. There is seldem less than \$250,000 of sliver and gold in the safe at the New York Post Office, though this money is delivered as quickly as possible. A Sun reporter counted at one time 120 packages of \$10 gold places, the aggregate amount of which was \$120,000, and difteen bags of silver, containing in all about \$20,000. Heturning in two hours, he found that this treasure had all been delivered or sent on its journey, and another mail had brought in about \$400,000 in gold and \$20,000 in silver. By this same mail came eight packages of bonds, each weighing twelve pounds, the total value of which was estimated to be about \$2,000,000.

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But money and bonds are not the only contents of registered packages. For example, every transatlantic steamer brings several bags of dried rind of bacon, with which Italians make soups. Italians also receive large quantities of dried musurouss by registered mail. Then there are innumerable packages of patterns, shoes, and gloves. The shoes and gloves are sometimes sent in packages of rights or lefts, ostensibly as samples, the mates following in other packages. This method of avoiding payment of duties is occasionally successfully operated. But the customs officers are on the alert, and tricks of this kind must be well played to succeed. There are two customs officers on duty daily to pass upon foreign mails. Packages adjudged doubtful are stamped as follows: "Sompresed liable to United States customs duties." Then the postal officials notify the persons to whom the packages are abbressed, and the owners must open the packages are abbressed, and the owners must open the packages are superied. For instance, an old book was marked doubtful the other day on the theory that it might contain something of greater intrinsic value than the musty leaves of an old volume of Shakespeare.

In the New York Post Office when a letter is presented for registration it is inspected by the receiving clerk to ascertain whether it is in good condition, firmly sealed, properly addressed and sufficiently prepaid, and that the name and address of the spender have been indorsed on it. These requirements being met, the clerk records the letter in a book composed of alternate thin and thick leaves, a manifold copy of the entry being obtained by means of a truber being obtained by means of a ready separation, and constitute the receipts issued to the public. Each receipt bears a distinct number in a series running from 1 to 100,000, and every letter registered has the number of the receipt spend for the interest of the letter b

ont to his assistants.

The next step is the preparation of what is known as a registered package envelope. This consists of an incentously contrived envelope specially manufactured out of particularly tough paper for the use to which it is put, and also numbered in a series of 100,000. On the face of each envelope appears its number and spaces for the name of the Post Office, county, and State to which it will be sent, while the back is arranged for notations of its condition by every postal official through whose lamis it subsequently passes. One of these envelopes having been addressed, entry of the letter to be enclosed in it is made on a registry bill, which shows the date of mailing, name of the Post Office to which it will be sent, number of the registered number of the letter to be package envelope, and, finally, the registered number of the letter to be package envelope, and, finally, the registered number of its addressee. The bill and the letter are placed in this envelope, which then passes to a clerk who removes its contents, compares the letter with the entry on the bill, and calls the registered letter and registered package envelope numbers, together with their destination, to an assistant who records these particulars in the mailing book. The letter and bill are how replaced in the envelope and it passes to another clerk for final verification of contents and sealing. The scaling consists in an application of blue muching to the three days of the envelope, which when once closed can-

nee now replaced in the envelope and it passes to another clork for final verification of contents and scaing. The scaling consists in an application of blue muchase to the three flars of the envelope, which when once closed cannot be reopened without mutilations, the blue muchase exposing any attempt to open the convelope by any steaming process. The postmark showing the mading office and date is now affixed, and the envelope, with a lot of others from the same case, goes to the rough room, where another separation is necessary in order that it may get to the registered pouch that will carry it to the distributing office nearest its final destination. The contents of the registered package envelope can now only be ascertained by reterence to the registered letter numbers charred against the envelope number in the mailing book, or the more full description of the letters on the registered letter numbers seal, and therefore inaccessible. The registered package envelope is entered by origin, number, and destination on the book of the pouch is which it is to be despatched; a carbon manifold record of the package is enclosed in each pouch beaung preserved, the duplicate sheet of each pouch forming the bill of advice to the office to which the pouch is sent,.

When as many packages as the pouch will hold have been entered on the pouch is sent, and the strap that secures it, and finally attach that mechanical wonder called a rotary look. This look has a fixed serial number engraved on its side, which serves to identify it, and a rotary number, which uncertainly advices to the office to which the pouchs, two clerks verify the entries, sign the last sheet of the hill, place it with the packages in the pouch, and a rotary number, which uncertainly advices one every time the look is oponed. The pouch is then delivered to a railway postal clerk, who receipts for it by lock and rotary number, and it remains under constant guard until its destination is reached. Keys that open the lock with its entry on the pouches, and a c

BRITISHERS WAKING UP.

AMERICAN IDEAS ADOPTED AT LAST ON ENGLISH RAILWAYS,

Vestibuted Tentus, Dining Conches, Steepers, and Steam Heat Among the Improve-ments Made in the Last Years.

Rallway travelling in Great Britain has improved remarkably in comfort and convenience in the last two or three years, and the improvement has been accomplished largely, almost entirely, by the adoption of American models and ideas. In that short period there have been radical changes in English railway methods, and a complete abandonment of the principal peculiarities that have so long made English railways unique in their particular discomforts and inconveniences. There has been a sudden swing from the old fogeyism which dominated English railway management the time rallways began, and resisted all advancement except in the old grooves, to a modern and American-like willingness for innovation and experiment. The changes have been made by all the leading railways, and on similar lines, so that an American visiting England after an absence of a little more than two years finds the railway system revolutionized.

The most notable changes have been the adop-

tion of the American car model, of the American system of dining cars and sleeping cars, the American system of heating cars in winter, lavatories on trains, and the American system of baggage checking. None of these things was known on British railways five years ago, or only in the most rudimentary stage. The greatest change of all has been the introduction of what the English call the "corridor train," which is simply a train of cars having an aisle running through on the Amerian plan. From the first invention of railroading the British coaches have been divided in compartments entered by a door at either side. They were in reality merely an extension of the stage coach idea, being a number of coaches joined together. Every one knows the discomforts and dangers of being locked in these stuffy compartments during a continuous ride of may be two or three hours. Yet no argument in favor of the American car would be listened to. And indeed, American cars, pure and simple, are not in favor to-day, though they have been tried on one or two English lines. But the corridor trains are an embodiment of the American idea, with a concession to the English love of solitude and seclusion.

As much as twenty years ago Pullman cars were introduced into England, and have been run on a few trains of one or two roads ever since; but they have never been popular, and have been used mainly by Americans and other foreigners. The English people prefer the single compartment, and will pay much more to have one compartment reserved for two or three persons than for seats in a parlor car, with all its comforts of freedom of movement and privileges of smoking and reading rooms. The new corridor car retains the secusive feature of the compartment. Pullman dining and sleeping cars have also been tried, but with indifferent success, so far as the English travellers are concerned. The "wholesale herding together" is the objection. One company had a number of but even the third-class passengers wouldn't ride in them, and they had to be reconstructed.

The corridor coaches differ slightly in construction on different railways. They are only used yet on the principal through trains between the chief cities of the kingdom, as between London and Glasgow or Edinburgh or on the southern routes for the Continent. The two classes, first and third, are still retained, and are likely to remain. The second class has been abolished in recent years. The new coaches look almost exactly like ordinary American cars from the outside. They average sixty feet in length, run on two bogie trucks, and are connected at the ends by vestibuled platforms; but, instead of being entirely open inside, with a gangway down the middle, they are divided into compartments, and a passageway runs along one side of the car, Ali the compartments open into this corridor, and thus communication is obtained from each compartment through the length of the train. Each first-class compartment seats four persons, two on a side, and each third-class compartment is made to seat six persons. There are in each car one compartment for smoking, one reserved for women and children, a lavatory for men and one for women. There is also a small compartment in the middle of some cars intended for stering the hand baggage of passengers. The compariments are accessible from the exterior of the car by single doors, as well as through the corridor, which itseif has doors along its length to permit of speedy ingress and egress. The windows of the corridor are extra large and afford excellent facilities for seeing the scenery. Carsof similar design are in use on some Continental rail-ways, but the English newspapers give full

design are in use on some Continental rail-ways, but the English newspapers give full credit to the "American idea" of their cars. They say that these compartment corridor carriages give all the safety and convenience of the American car, with many added comforts and conveniences. All the cars of both classes are handsomely finished and upholstered.

With the corridor cars came the dining cars of both classes. They are more English in arrangement than the Pullmans. They are eight feet wide and eight feet six inches high inside. In the first-class dining carriages there is a saloon with six tables, three on each side, and chairs for one person on either side of each table, making accommodations for twelve diners at a time. There is also a smoking room that will seat nine persons, two lavatories, and a kitchen. The cars are very richly finished. The third-class cars have dising accommodations for thirty persons at one sitting, the gangway being slightly out of the iniddle of the car, and the tableson one side-seating four persons, and on the other side two. There is also a smoking room with seats for thirteen people. Each class has its sejarate kitchen. In the first-class carriages a really excellent dinner is served for three shillings and sixpence, and unchoon for half a crown. In the third-class a dinner of soup, fish, ronst, vegetables, sweets, and cheese is served for half a crown. Passengers may also dine a la carte at reasonable rates.

All this may sound commonplace enough to

for half a crown. Passengers may also dine a la carte at reasonable rates.

All this may sound commonplace enough to American readers, but any one who travelled in Great Britain die years ago and was cooped up in a stuffy compartment for several hours, was sieered up against a marble counter covered with stale randwiches and sour milk at dinner time, and was deprived of a smoke during his entire journey, will understand the astomnting change that has came about, and all that the change means.

change means.

As lately as three winters ago many passengers on little in little railways suffered seriously from being half frozen, in several instances trains were snow-blocked, and passengers were cooped in compartments devoid of leating arrangements for many hours. At that time the only means of beauting railway cars in Green Bellew. Committed by the victors smarting under the remmirance of griswances long endured. The same properties of the policy of the properties of the